# The Washington Times.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1901. Publication Office THE HUTCHINS BUILDING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE Subscription by Mail-One Year: MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY ..... \$6.00

MORNING AND SUNDAY ..... EVENING AND SUNDAY ..... SUNDAY UNLY-----Monably by Carrier: MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY... MORNING AND SUNDAY ..... Thirty-fire cents EVENING AND SUNDAY. .... Thirty-fire cents

THE TIMES COMPANY. WASHINGTON, D. C.

#### Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week end ember 21, was as follows: Daily average (Sunday, 20,810, excepted).. 43,987

#### Mr. McKinley's Policy.

It having been stated repeatedly that President Roosevelt will adhere strictly to the policy of his immediate predeces. sor, the question of what that policy was becomes a matter of no inconsiderable importance to the people of the United States. We do not know to a certainty everything that Mr. McKinley had in n.ind when he was laid low by the bullet of the assassin. Upon the main questions at issue before the country his policy was fairly well understood so far as he had been able to carry it out. But his statesmanship was not of a rigid and unyielding charneter. No man understood better than he did that national policies must be adjusted to national conditions, and changed as the conditions changed. His policy with reference to our new possessions was almost in its initial stages, and it is not impossible that it might have been considerably modified before the end of his term had his life been spared.

Nothing can be clearer than that during recent years Mr. McKinley's views upon the subject of the tariff had undergone a marked change. In the beginning of his public career he was one of the most extreme protectionists in the country, and he remained such up to the time of his first election to the Fresidency. In fact, his national reputation was made as an uncompromising champion of the tariff. But his negotiation of numerous reciprocity treaties showed either that his views had changed upon the fundamental principles involved, or that in his judgment the industrial situation had become so different as to make the old policy a bad misfit. Whichever was the case, he was far in advance of his party upon the tariff issue. His great speech at Buffalo the day before he received his death wound makes this perfectly clear. That speech, one of the greatest he ever made, was not more remarkable in anything than in its un-Republican utterances on the subject of the tariff, the term un-Republican being here used in

We cannot always know the full play of a man's mind by the specific recom mendations he makes, for those are frequently dictated by circumstances. In urging modifications of the tariff, Mr. McKinley knew that the temper of his party required him to keep within conservative limits. It would not do for him to go so far as to put the Republican party in the wrong. Hence he confined himself to a strong plea for reciprocity. But in making this plen he employed a line of argumentation which, as a close analysis shows, strikes at the very foundations of the

Almost at the outset of his remarks speaking of our trade relations with other countries, Mr. McKinley declared that "though commercial competitors we are, commercial enemies we must not be." That is a just and beautiful sentiment, but it is sadly out of harmony with the creed of the Republican party, which has created the most intense commercial enmities. In fact, it has left us with scarcely a commercial friend in the world. Then taking up present conditions, and addressing himself to the problems of today, he

said:

"Our capacity to produce has developed a enormously and our products have so multiplic that the problem of more markets requires of urgent and immediate attention. Only a broat of markets requires of urgent and immediate attention. Only a broat of markets have been also and enlightened policy will keep what we have No other policy will get more. In these time of marketons business energy and gain we ought be looking to the future, attenuthening it weak places in our industrial and commercially systems, that we may be ready for any atom estrain. By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production we sha extend the outlets for our increasing surplus, system which provides a mutual exchange commodities. A mutual exchange is manifestle essential to the continued and healthful growt of our expert trade. We must not repose in far cied accurity that we can forever sell everything the bay little or nothing. If such a thing well possible, it would not be best for us or for the with whom we deal."

Anything more radically opposed to

Anything more radically opposed to the policy of the Republican party than this it would be difficult to express in words. Especially is this true of the statement that "we must not repose in fancled security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or noth ing." This is exactly what the Republican leaders have always claimed that we could do. They have insisted that foreign nations would not buy any more from us than they had to, and that what they could not get more advantageously elsewhere, they would buy from us anyway, no matter what our commercial policy might be. To this absurd and narrow contention the language quoted gives an express negative. And it is clearly right. We may leave sentimental considerations entirely out of view, and the fact remains that if other countries are unduly restricted in their ability to sell, they will not be able to buy so much, whatever their desires may be...

Almost equally suggestive is the remark that if it were possible for us to | ing and held that the constitutional sell without buying, it would not be provisions did not apply to Hawaii durbest for us or for those with whom we deal. This is in flat contradiction of Judge Estee of the United States Court the Republican dogma that we should at Honolulu has rendered a decision buy nothing that by any possibility we can make for ourselves. Every individ- Gear. ual in the economy of his daily life finds that there are some things which he can buy more advantageously than he can make them. The same is true of nations. The productive capacity of plexed. The purpose of Supreme Court a country is, of course, more varied than that of an individual, but the stated holds absolutely good, and the late President clearly recog-

The points thus eloquently and forcefully made have been among the basic contentions of the tariff reformers for years. A person having the slightest

can see at a glance that they reach away beyond the mere ratification of the reciprocity treaties which have already been negotiated. If Mr. McKinley was right, and he certainly was, many more such treaties should be entered into, and every unjust restriction upon our trade with foreign countries should be removed. If a little reciprocity is good, more of it is better, and uni versal reciprocity is practically free We must suppose that Mr. Mc-Kinley fully understood the significance of the arguments he was using, and it will therefore be most interesting to observe how far President Roosevelt will be willing to travel along the line of his predecessor's thought on the subject of the tariff-always an important one, but doubly so now, in view of the manner in which it interweaves itself with the trust problem.

#### The Insular Decisions. It was earnestly hoped that the de-

cision of the insular cases by the Su-

45,124 41,153 preme Court would fully determine the status of our new Territories under the Constitution. So far from having done so, the action of the court has left the general question more confused and erplexing than it was before. The decision of a great question of constitutional law by a vote of five to four, is at the best, rather unsatisfactory. It would be so even if the reasoning of the majority were clear, strong, and consistent for bare majorities are not always right. In the interest of order their determination must be accepted as the rule of action until it can be lawfully changed; but viewed in the light of abstract reasoning, four Justices of the Supreme Court are almost as likely to be right as five. When the argumentation of the four is thoroughharmonious and in line with the national policy for more than a hundred years, while of the five constituting the majority only three agree in their reasoning, the remaining two being out of accord with each other and with all of their associates in everything except the final conclusion, it would seem that logically considered, the judgment of the majority should carry less weight than that of the minority. Evidently Justice Brown was not satisfied with the reasoning of Justice White, and it is certain that the latter regarded the argumentation of Justice Brown as altogether unsound. Practically Justice Gray concurred in the judgment without arguing the questions upon their merits, but it is quite clear that he was not prepared to endorse either of the lines of thought by which his colleagues reached their conclusion.

But, as before intimated, in logic and matters of opinion mere numbers are not conclusive. There might easily be a case in which a court would stand eight to one, and the one be right. Such can hardly be, though, when the one virtually straddles the issue and argue both ways. And when the decision turns on the vote of a Justice who occupies so anomalous a position it cannot but strengthen the doubt as to the correctness of the judgment.

The action of the court, however, is quite as unsatisfactory in its failure definitely and comprehensively to settle the status of the islands, as it is by and contradictory arguments of the Justices. It is generally claimed by those who uphold the foreign policy now in force, that the court's action sustains the doctrine that the "Constitution does not follow the flag." At the same time it is admitted that some parts of the Constitution do apply to the new Territories, and that the power of Congress therein is not absolute.

It is conceded that Congress cannot pass an ex post facto law relating to the Philippines, or grant a title of nobility in Porto Rico, or in short, do anything else that is prohibited by the great orconcession has the effect of complicating the situation, for it leaves us in the gravest doubt as to what Congress can and cannot do with reference to the new possessions.

The court itself only decided one point directly, and this is that" the clause of the Constitution requiring duties to be uniform does not apply to those Territories. Beyond that all is chaos. It is admitted that the islands are not fereign territory. If they were, Congress would have no civil jurisdiction there at all. That is clear enough It is also denied that the islands are American territory in the sense of be ing an integral portion of the United States. They are given a sort of intermediate or dual character; foreign for Hence we are completely in the dark as to how the court will decide any other question that may arise in connection with them. We know nothing as to the legal status of the individual Porto Rican or Filipino, whether he is an American citizen or not. If the court should ultimately decide this question in the affirmative, nearly all of the political arguments in favor of the decision already rendered would fall to the ground. Almost without exception the doctrine that the Constitution does not follow the flag is upheld upon the theory that the Filipinos are not fit for American citizenship. There is nothing in any of the insular decisions from which it can be gathered that the Porto Ricans are not to be deemed citizens, while the Philippine case is still unde-

termined. The uncertainty as to what the Supreme Court has settled is well illustrated by the court muddle in Hawaii. In those islands the question arose as to whether during the period between the annexation of the islands and the establishment of a Territorial Government, a person accused of crime could be lawfully prosecuted without an indictment by a grand jury, or be con victed by anything less than a full jury of twelve. Circuit Judge Gear held that there must be both an indictment of satisfaction to see that no feature of and a full trial fury. The Supreme Court of the islands reversed this ruling that transition period. And not sustaining the position of Circuit Judge

When the courts, composed presumably of able Jurists, are thus at sea how can it be otherwise than that the great lay public should be deeply perdecisions is to settle mooted questions and settle them clearly. In these cases however, the court seems ex industria to have avoided everything but the specific point as to the constitutionality of the Foraker-Payne tariff, and even upon that point the Justices constituting the majority reached their conclusion by reasoning which Justice White,

is small wonder, therefore, that the decision should be one of the most un satisfactory ever rendered by that augues tribunal and that it is still being criticised earnestly and pungently.

### A Point for Schley.

In his direct examination yesterda before the Court of Enquiry, Lieutenan Commander Heilner, who was navigat ing officer of the Texas in the sea bat tle off Santiago, stated that in execut ing the loop the Brooklyn came within ne hundred or one hundred and fifty yards of the Texas, which, therefore was compelled to reverse her enginer to avoid collision. On his cross-examination the same officer was shown chart which gives the relative positions of the ships during the engage ment. On the strength of this document Lieutenant Commander Heiine was forced to make admissions which taken in conjunction with the chart it self, would tend to show that the Brooklyn at no time was within twenty-four hundred feet of the Texas.

The important question as to the mission of any mention of the alleged slowing down in the log of the Texas being again raised, Lieutenant Commander Heilner swore that the matter was left out on the express order of Captain (afterward rear admiral) l'hilip, who is dead.

### Trusts Against Trusts.

The cotton spinners of Lancashire are said to be getting alarmed at the prospect of American competition, and the ews from Liverpool is that the belief is there gaining in commercial circles that the American invasion can only be prevented by adopting the trust system which prevails in this country. Trusts or no trusts, it would seem as if America should eventually control the cotton trade, and that, in this country, the textile industry should be centred mainly in the South in order that the mills may be in close touch with the supply of raw material. The New England manufacturers have been anxious for some time, and it is not strange that those of Lancashire should begin to feel some concern. The cotton situation in that district has been very unsatisfactory ever since the year 1873, tem which prevails in this country. tion in that district has been very un-satisfactory ever since the year 1873, and a baron's only six. when the building of East Indian mills began to cut into its trade, particular-

When the industries of a country or district are threatened it is but natural that there should be a casting about glish manufacturers think that their permission, best course is to go into the trust business in true modern American fashion, would be out of harmony with the er's name be disclosed.

be pitted against trust, although it would be out of harmony with the trust idea, for it would mean competition, the very thing the trusts are formed to destroy. If there could be a general competition between such combinations the evils of the trust system would be considerably mitigated.

It is to be feared, though, that if British manufacturers do organize trusts upon something approaching the american scare, etc., and act they are still at a disadvantage. The question of raw material must always be a serious one with them in competition with America. But beyond this, it must be remembered that the American trusts stand behind an impassable tariff barrier preventing all foreign competition, while the British markets

Any person who wishes to make use of Any person who wishes to make use of Any person who wishes to make use of competition, while the British markets trust, insured against competition at home, can fix prices here at such figures that it can afford to sell more cheaply abroad. This is the real advantage which the American trust has in the foreign markets, but it is one for which the consumers in this coun- of dealing with such public nul cousins try the experiment it will not operating behind a prohibitive tariff. in point.

Rear Admiral Sampson has taken his farewell of the Charlestown Navy Yard, and is coming to Washington to live. He is reported as in greatly improved health, although his navy friends assert that he is still in a very bad way. some purposes, domestic for others. But, probably, that only means that they want to keep him from appearing on the witness stand in the Court of Enquiry. It looks now as if he would land there, in spite of the best directed efforts of the "prosecution" to keep him away, for his own sake and theirs.

President Roosevelt moved into the White House yesterday and the flag on affliction, will be transacted with strenu-

The jury in the trial of the late Presi dent McKinley's assassin was completed yesterday, and there is now no apparent reason why the case should not be fin-ished in record time. Guilt is admitted, and no one believes that the defence of insanity will be seriously attempted. If all goes well it ought to be possible to turn the electrical current through the wretched murderer within six or seven weeks at the outside. It is a great source

# PERSONAL.

Oneen Christian, regent of Spain, is ellector of playing cards. One of her most recent acquisitions is an ivory pac-and-painted, which belonged to Print Sugene, the colleague of Mariborough is he campaign against Marshal Villars.

James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, works in a very plain office, modestly urnished. He talks in a low, soft voice and cannot bear the sound of a "ticker" in the room.

Austin Dobson, the poet, wanted in early life to be an engineer and was pre-paring for that profession when his pa-rents persuaded him to enter the civil General Gillesple, Chief of Engineers nas received from Representative Cannon,

Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, a personal letter speaking in the highest terms of the improvements

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

Advices have recently reached London as to the whereabouts of the Angle-Abys-sialan expedition which left Lagiand in November, 1900, for the Soudra upon a Government survey to Lake Rudolf, to the Senate Military Committee, for the leitmit the Anglo-Abysaman boundary investigation of the charges preferred between that lake and the Sobal, and to against Lieut, Col. H. O. S. Helstand, in Government survey to Lake Rudolf, to ect the survey with that made by blonel Macdonaid's expedition in Uganda | hemp scandai. The investigation will b n 1395, which was obliged to return before began next Friday.

completing its work. The expedition was Licenterant Colonel Heistand, now is

be absent for about a year. It is new learned that the mission, which a under Major Austin, R. E., formerly one of the officers under Macdonald, has reach. Washington tookht. ey, during which all the mornbers of the pedition suffered considerably and a od many of the escort were lost, for most part through hunger. Major stin, who has been ill, is now on his se most part through hunger. Major usin, who has been III, is now on his ay home, and in the absence of his reset it is not known how far the expedition has been a success. Major Bright of a Ritle Brigade, who has succeeded him command, is reported to be in good with. As the expedition was, to a conferable extent, to traverse a portion of a proposed route of the Cape-to-Cairo of, its misfortunes are not considered.

The jewelers of London are devoting much attention to the preparation of corn nets to be worn at the coronation next year. There have been many consultations lately between the College of Her-alds and the goldsmiths and silversmiths companies, and the few doubts as to de signs which existed until as recently as a week ago have been cleared away.

Coronets are of various kinds, and vary according to the standing of the peers or other titled persons empowered to wear them. Princes of the United Kingdom, whether sens, brethers or uncles of sov-

In view of the fact that the billboard began to cut into its trade, particular-ly in coarse yarns. The manufacturers have at no time felt quite secure, and there has been no end of complaint of regulated in France. The law of that country applies to billposters, distributers, sign-tackers, and painters. It provides:

"The landlord, usufructuary of tenant in chief, has always the right to oppose for some measure of protection. If Endown all posters placarded without his

"All placarding, done knowingly, posters which do not contain the names, nobody on this side of the water has profession, and address of the author and any right to complain. On its face it printer is punished by imprisonment of seems perfectly legitimate for trust to from six days to six months. This punbe pitted against trust, although it ishment is reduced to a fine if the print

competition, while the British markets are open to the whole world. In order to control their home market English manufacturers must sell there more cheaply than others can. The formation of trusts does not tend to cheapen things but to make them dearer. That is the purpose in view. The American is the purpose in view. The American in whose interest the poster is to be distinct the wording of the poster; second, names, profession, and address of those played and of the firm undertaking the posting; third, the size of the poster; fourth, number of posters to be placarded; fifth, a statement of the streets and places where the posters are to be dis-

Germany has a swift and sure method try are forced to pay. If our British pass reasonable toleration, and the newlypublished ministerial decree forbidding motor car racing in the public thoroughtake them long to learn that a trust fares throughout the fatherland is a case Undoubtedly the race from and one doing the same business on a Paris to Berlin, during which for several free trade basis, cannot compete on days every living thing along the road equal terms. from men to chickens had an anxious and occasionally a fatal time, weighed with the authorities at Berlin. France would be a pleasanter place for a sojourn just now if the motor car was limited more severely in its speed. And in England there are wayside anxieties, so long as gentlemen in a hurry travel by road from London to the recesses of Lincolnshire in little over three hours. The English roads are not built for such exploits and until the ways are broadened and straightened the motor car must conform to the speed which the roadmakers conto the speed which the roadmakers con-templated.

Many of the chief officers connected with the Japanese expeditionary forces sent to China during the recent "Box ers'" rebellion have been rewarded for that historic mansion again is at full their services by receiving the next highstaff. The business of the country, so er class of the orders already held by sadly interrupted by the recent national them. Vice Admiral Togo and Lieutenant Colonel Shiba, however, are treated excepministration promises to be as full of life shiba thus becomes holder of the third-and interest as the one preceding it. Within a few weeks Congress will be here and the third-class Order of the ous industry from now on. The new Ad- tionally, being raised two ranks. Colonel Within a few weeks Congress will be here and the third-class Order of the and there is every prospect that the winas legislative matters are concerned.

Mourning for the late President McKinley will render it socially dull but the second comparison is to say that a third will render it socially dull but the second comparison is to say that a third comparison is the comparison that the comparison is the comparison that the comparison is the comparison that the comparison that the comparison is the comparison that the comparison t Mourning for the late President service will render it socially dull, but there are will render it socially dull, but there are many schemes of legislation affoat which panionship, a second class with a grand cross. A second class is comparatively difficult to obtain, the theory being that difficult to obtain, the theory being that some specially signal service must be per-formed to establish a title to it. Major General Fukushima has been raised only one step, ascending from the third to record of the Rising Sun and from the fourth to the third of the Golden Kite. He has, in fact, become possessed of a K. C. B. in place of a C. B., though the parallel is not quite accurate, since the Japanese order does not carry any title of reblitty.

against the commercial interests of the Americans has resulted in an organization that may have a widespread infinof satisfaction to see that he sees that he preparation of commercial treaties a resolution was passed declaring that the projected German customs tariff was the first step toward the union of the central European producers and the realization of European producers and the realization of a convention for their mutual protection against the competition of trans-oceanic countries, and more particularly of the United States on the basis of the general adoption of high duties. It was also recommended that every means be taken by the Austro-Hungarian Government to come to an understanding with the German Government on that point.

It is pointed out by the promoters of a pan-Germanic combination that as a minimum tariff was only fixed for the four principal species of grain it is for the Austro-Hungarian Government to secure a differential treatment in favor of the dual monarchy in its treaty with Germany. In making such an arrangement

the dual monarchy in its treaty with Germany. In making such an arrangement both countries would abandon the niversal application of the most-favored nation clause. The resolution in question also adds that an increase of the duties already proposed by the Austrian agricultural interests has been rendered necessary by the projected German tariff.

Senator Allison expresses the opinion that Congress will take action at its next session on the suppression of anarchy in the United States, and on the protection of the President from such assaults as that from which Mr. McKinley fell a victim, it cannot fail to do so. The country in prestively definants no less.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

#### THE MANILA HEMP CHARGES. Scante Military Committee to Begin

Investigation Friday. Arrangements have been completed by Senators Proctor, Cockrell and Harris, of

dited out at Omdurman and was expected San Francisco, in connection with the to be absent for about a year.

Indicately a property of the connection with the mastering out of volunteers, has been or

Senator Harris has written a letter to Maj. E. L. Hawks, who preferred the original charges against Lieutenar

Coionel Heistand, asking him to submit a sworn statement of the charges, to which Major Hawks replied as follows:
"I beg to say that I have preferred charges against Lieut, Col. H. O. S. Heis tand before the War Department, which charges are now presumably to be invesline, its misfortunes are not considered encouraging by the projectors of the scheme, especially as on one of the results of the expedition depended the undertaking of Cecil Rhodes' project on a large scale. tigated by it. I do not desire to prefer charges before your committee against Lieut, Col. H. O. S. Heistand, but stand

which you are charged.

Others who have material knowledge or documents germane to your investiga-tion, who should be called before you are: Col. William C. McIntire, attorneyat-law, Washington, D. C.; Gen, W. W. Dudley, attorney-at-law, Washington, D. C.; L. T. Michener, attorney-at-law, Washington, D. C.; Maj. Gen. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A.; Governor Allen, late of Porte Rico; Judge James E Boyd, Greensboro N. C.; Mr. G. D. Meiklejohn, late Assist ant Secretary of War; Capt. W. E. Whorton, United States Census, and others.

furnish the committee a copy of charges preferred against Colonel Heistand and his answer to said charges."

#### THE LATE PRESIDENT'S ESTATE. His Personal Affairs Reported Not

in the Best Condition. Secretary Cortelyou will go to Canton within a few days for the purpose of attending to some important matters in connection with the late President's estate. When Mr. Cortelyou succeeded John Addison Porter as the President's sec-retary, he was asked by President Mc Kinley one day to write some checks for him to which he later placed his own signature.

This was the beginning of a participa tion in Mr. McKinley's private affairs, which Mr. Cortelyou entered into very fully within a short time. He became President's business manager, so far as his private affairs were concerned.

It became known to many of the President's personal friends some time ago, al-though not through any breach of faith on the part of Mr. Cortelyou, that Mr. McKiniey's personal affairs were in very bad shape. While his devotion to the business of the nation was such as to arouse the highest admiration, his metharouse the highest admiration, his methods in transacting his personal business were very easy going. It should be said, however, that these methods did not apply to his obligations to others, for he paid his bills promptly, and when he died, he had not a debt in the world. His debtors, however, were not always so careful, and until Mr. Cortelyou became his assistant, many persons had owed Mr. McKinley money for a long time without ever having been disturbed by a request to pay.

without ever having been disturbed by a request to pay.

An intimate personal friend of the President in Washington, who, while having no active part in the late President's affa s, was in a position to know, confermed yeaterday the statement that Mrs. McKinley's income would probably amount to about \$12,090 a year. This statement assumes that Congress will grant to Mrs. McKinley a pension of \$5,000 a year as it did in the case of President Garfield's widow.

#### PAY FOR TIME EXTENSION. A Decision Justifying Charges for

Extra Superintendence. The Comptroller of the Treasury on August 20th was requested by Lieut. Col. Charles J. Allen, Corps of Engineers, U. tain charges against them for expenses of superintendence and inspection. The charge was made under a contract be"Democrats and Republicans alike," tween that company and the United said Mr. Trauger yesterday m States for the reconstruction of Pier No. plore the said tragedy which i

The contract was entered into May 12, 1899, and was approved by the Chief of Engineers May 26, 1899. Work was to be Engineers May 25, 1899. Work was to be commenced under the contract on or before May 15 and completed on or before November 39, 1899. The date for completion has been extended by authority of the Chief of Engineers as follows: To July 31, 1900, to November 39, 1900, to January 31, 1901, to March 31, 1901, to May 31, 1901, and to July 15, 1901. All of these extensions of time were subject to the provisions of section 35 of the specifications attached to and forming part of the contract. contract.

The contract was completed within the The contract was completed within the last period of extension and the company has been charged, by virtue of the above section, with expenses of superintendence and inspection between December 1, 1893, and July 15, 1991, amounting to \$1,953.95, of which the sum of \$3,403.95 has already been deducted from payments made to the contractors, and the remainder (\$1,559 is to be deducted when the final payment is made. The company asks to be relieved of all the charges for superintendence and inspection.

of all the charges for superintendence and inspection.

L. P. Mitcheil, Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, after a thorough review of the points involved, said:

"There having been no abrogation of the contract as it originally existed, or a modification of its terms by a new contract because of the extensions of time given, the obligations of the parties to said original contract remain in force.
"It must be concluded, therefore, that inasmuch as the contractors falled to complete the work within the time specified in the contract, they are clearly liable for all damages caused by the delay after the time specified therein for the completion of the work, including the expense of the inspection and superintendence, and the amount thereof should be deducted from the amount otherwise due them.

"The youchers transmitted to this office them.
"The youchers transmitted to this office are returned herewith for modification in accordance with this decision."

# POLITICAL COMMENT.

The tragic events of the last four years have proved beyond a doubt that in dan ger or calamity this nation knows no divisions.—Jacksonville Times-Union. All who overthrow the law are aids of anarchy. The law and anarchy are opposites, and forever at war. To assail one is to assist the other.—Nashville Banner It is to be hoped that the enquiry now going on as to the conduct of Admiral Schley before Cienfuegos and Santiago will go far enough to take the roof from the ring in the Navy Department.—Cin-cinnati Enquirer.

Mr. Ridgely, of Illinois, the new Comptroiler of the Currency, falls heir to a problem: Who got the depositors' money from the Seventh National Bank?—New York World.

It is expected that it will require so time for the mills affected by the recent steel strike to catch up with their orders and for normal conditions as to deliveries and prices to be restored. In the mean-time domestic consumers will pay the cost and our export trade in the mill products will suffer loss.—San Antonio

Senator Allison expresses the opinio

#### AN INVESTIGATION PROBABLE Army Officers Blamed for the Crush at the Capital.

The possistent rumors concerning the management of the ceremonics attending the obsequies of the late President Mc-Kinley in this city, which culminated in a direct charge of mismanagement against the army officers who were in charge of the ceremonies, will result in imstances. Assistant Secretary Sanger upon the interested parties for a detailor eport of all that transpired and that this ction would be followed by a formal investigation if it was found that there was

the necessity of it.
It is stated in Congressional circles and elsewhere that even this will not close the incident and that there will mos probably follow a Congressional investi-gation, which will eventuate in such legislation as will prohibit army officers from ever again having charge of a publi-function at the National Capitol.

The arrangements would properly have heen in the hands of Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell, of the Senate, and Major Richand Sylvester, the Chief of Police of this city, both of whom are thoroughly experienced in the handling of large crowds on similar occasions, and both of whom have creditably acquitted themselves whenever present instance, it is claimed that the members of the army usurped the duties of these officers and assumed entire charge of the arrangements, not even consulting those who, to prevent trouble and out of deference to the memory of the dead Executive, refrained from making the protest that under ordinary circumstances they would undoubtedly have lodged.

the dead Executive, refrained from making the protest that under ordinary circumsuances they would undoubtedly have lodged.

As a consequence, nothing but disorder seems to have resulted, with accompanying seems to disgraceful as to bring the binsh of shame to the cheeks of those acquainted with the circumstances. Senators were denied admission to the building in which they are supposed to exercise complete control, and were finally admitted only after Colonel Ransdell threatened to oust the members of the army detail should his orders not be respected. During the ceremonies within the Rotunda, many Senators were compelled to stand, while petty officers of the available seats. Similar indignities were experienced by members of the House and their families, and an attenty was made to exclude the families of the Justices of the Supreme Court, who met in the Supreme Court come, and went in a body to the Rotunda, expecting to find seats reserved for them along with the Justices themselves.

In the ceremonies at the Capitol the army was in complete control of the arrangements and the view is generally expressed that they maintained their reputation for poor management, General Randolph, who was in charge of the arrangements for his comrades, was seen yesterday and asked for a statement regarding the trouble. He immediately expressed great indignation, and declared that the publications regarding him and his management to the General Randolph, who was in charge of the War Depatment, and would discuss the matter with no one eise. When informed that a Congressional investigation was not an improbability, he caimed down somewhat, but reiterated that he was accountable to the War Depatment and his city would be in charge of the Engineer Corps, and at that the state funeral in this city would be in charge of the Engineer Corps, and at that time acting Secretary of War, being personally in charge of the ceremony. This official delegated his work to General Randolph, who took direct charge of the arrangements at the Capitol

dell, held himself in readiness to co-operate with the army in every way in his power, and expected to be called into consultation. After having arranged the inauguration plans at the Capitol and having at his command an experienced force of Capitol police, Mr. Ransdell supposed that his assistance would be required by the War Department officials. He heard nothing from them, however, until Monday morning, when General Gillespie, General Randolph, and the latter's nide. Capitaln Chamberlain, called upon him at his office in the Senate wing of the Capitol. He was then informed that the officers standing before him were in full charge of the funeral.

# VIEWS OF AN OHIO DEMOCRAT.

J. L. Trauger Believes McKinley's Death Makes Votes for Nash. J. L. Trauger, of Columbus, Ohio, who is quite a factor in Democratic State poli-S. A., to give a decision in regard to the ties as the editor of the "Westbote" the claim of the Central Contracting Com-pany for the refund, or remission, of cer-pany for the refund, or remission, of cer-

plore the sad trugedy which has cost the 4 of the Aqueduct Bridge at Georgetown, nation its President and foremost citizen, and the State of Ohio its favorite son. and the State of Ohio Its favorite son.
Ohioans of all political complexion were
proud to claim Mr. McKinley as a native
of Ohio, and his loss is keenly felt. Further than that, not only Republicans, but
Democrats in Ohio bad much to be grateful to him for in the way of official preferment. He will be sorely missed as the
benefactor of numerous fellow-Ohioans.
"One result of the death of Mr. McKiniey has been the cementing of the political forces, which favor the election of the
Republican candidate for Governor of the
State. Mr. Nash is the party candidate
and in a measure was President McKiniey's choice. Many independent voters
who wavered before, now believe that it
is incumbent upon them to vote for Mr.
Nash as a compliment to the wish of the
dead President.

"Mr. Nash, however, is not a statesman,
and his opponent, Colonel Kilbourne, is
much his superior, intellectually and in
practical political experience. The Democrats still feel confident of accomplishing his election. The party could not
have selected a better candidate."

Mr. Trauger is considered an authority
on the political affairs of his State. He
has been a life-long Democrat, and his
views on the political situation in Ohio
are worthy of attention at all times.

PUBLISHERS OBJECT TO ORDER.

### PURLISHERS OBJECT TO ORDER Class Mail Privileges.

A number of publishers, whose productions will be seriously affected by the ex-clusion from second class mail privileges of all publications offering premium called yesterday on the First an Third Assistant Postmasters General and submitted arguments to show that the rule is unfair and unjustifiable. They conrule is unitar and unjustimatic. They con-tend that the Postmaster General, in issuing the rule, exceeded the bounds of his authority and usurped the preroga-tives of Congress. The publishers intend to bring the matter to the attention of Congress, and it is possible that an in-vestigation will be asked for. The order goes into effect on October 1.

# NO EXCUSE FOR THIS.

buildings in the chief European capitals. Its dignity requires no less, and that it should do so is the more needful because the salary which its diplomatic represen tatives receive does not enable th rent a building of appropriate magnitude character, and location. Unless they are able and willing to pay the expense out of their own pocket they are obliged to es-tablish themselves in back streets and out-of-the-way neighborhoods.

There is no necessity and therefore no excuse for that. Wherever the United States has an Ambassador it should have an embassy building of its own.—Phila-delphia laudirer. leiphia Inquirer.

# WHO WILL RULE!

Congress will resume business in Wash ington in less than three months. Not-withstanding the promise that the death of President McKinley is to make no change in the public policy, there will be overwhelming curiesity as to whether the overwhelming curiesity as to wastner the Administration shall run Congress or Congress run the Administration. It is by no means an unfortunate condition under our form of government, to have the executive and legislative departments of opposite political beliefs. That prevents either party from going to an extreme, and does not obstruct the actual, necessary public business.—Circinnati Enquirer.

#### SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

After closing their summer home at Sunapee, N. H., the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay were the guests for a few days prior to their return to Washington of

hester-by-the-Sea. Captain and Mme. Vignal, of the French Embassy, who have been among the prominent summer colonists at Manchester-by-the-Sea, are now in France on a visit to their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland were greatly pleased with their first sur in the Berkshire Hills, their young daughers, who were there convalencing from liphtheria, having greatly improved in Mr. and Mrs. William S. Lackey, whose

arriage recently occurred here, taken a house here for the winter. Mrs.

The engagement of Mr. Carl H. Gilbert, of this city, to Miss Bessie Whitney, of Cincinnati, has been announced in that

The marriage of Miss Clara Hull, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Hull, of Can-onsburg, Pa., to Mr. Harry R. Stockwell, of Washington, took place Wednesday morning at the Hotel Anderson, Pittsburg, Rev. D. D. Magill, of Allegheny, officiated. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Charles Hull, and attended brother, Mr. Charles Hull, and attended by Miss Marlana Baines, of Pittsburg, as maid of honor, and by her sister, Miss Agnes Hull, as bridesmaid. The groom's brother, Mr. Max Stockwell, acted as his best man. Immediately after the cere-mony Mr. and Mrs. Stockwell left for their wedding trip, which will include Buffalo and Nisgara Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Roberts have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Minnie Augusta, to Mr. Charles R. Schmidt, Monday evening, October 7, at 8 o'clock, at 73 K Street. The couple will be at home Wednesdays in November at 73 K Street.

The marriage of Dr. Loren Taber Bascom Johnson, of this city, and Miss Fran-ces M. Oliver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Oliver, of Shields, near Pitts-burg, will take place Saturday, October 5, at noon in the Leetsdale Presbyterian Church. The bridesmaids will be Miss Edith Oliver, a sister of the bride; the Misses Virginia Oliver, Mary Oliver, Win-ifred Jones, Edith Taber Johnson, Mary ifred Jones, Edith Taber Johnson, Mary Page Madeira, and Susan Shields Williams. Miss Amelia Neville Cilver will be maid of honor, and the ushers selected are Mr. Junius R. Judson, of New York, Mr. Alexander Neil, jr., of Hagerstown, Md.: Mr. Wallace Donald McLean, Dr. William C. Gwynne, Hon. John Barrett, of this city, and George T. Oliver, of Pittsburg. Mr. Bascom Johnson will be his brother's best man. The church ceremony will be followed by a breakfast at the home of the bride in Shields.

Wednesday, October 9, is the date fixed for the wedding of Miss Abbie Greene Aldrich, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, to John Davidson Rockefeller, jr., son of the Standard Oil magnate and a million-aire in his own right thrice over.

Warwick Neck, R. I., where the Senator has a beautifully located residence, is the has a beautifully located the per-place at which the ceremony will be per-formed and the Rev. Dr. James G. Vose, of the Beneficent Congregational Church,

of the Beneficent Congregational Church, will tie the nuptial knot.

The wedding will be as simple and uncatentatious as it can well be made in deference to the expressed wish of the bride and the bridegroom-to-be, who dislicense, which was made Saturday morning to the town clerk of Warwick, at Apponaug, Mr. Rockfelier gave his age as twenty-seven years and his residence New York City, while Miss Aldrich gave her age as twenty-six years, and her residence her age as twenty-six years, and her resi-dence at Warwick Neck.

Mrs. Joseph C. Breckinridge and famlly have returned to their Connecticut Avenue home. General Breckinridge has just reached Yokohama on his way to the Philippines. His son is now at Caya-

#### THE PLANS OF SAMPSON. May Not Come to Washington for a

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Rear Admiral Sampson, who returned to the navy yard with Mrs. Sampson on Saturday, after a sojourn at Lake Sunapec, N. H., left the S. Army, and Mrs. Scott, the rear admi-

ral's daughter. The rear admiral has no idea of going to Washington this week and may not go there for a month. The leave which he is enjoying at present will be up on Thursday, but the Navy Department will grant him an extension if he does not wish to return to duty on Friday.

Sampson's period of duty as con.mand-er of the Boston Navy Yard will terminate officially, November 1, unless he requests to be detached before that date. It is understood that on November 1. Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, commandant of the Port Royal Navy Yard, and recently captain of the Boston yard, will be Sampson's relief. Meantime, Capt. Charles J. Barclay, captain of the yard

is acting commandant.

Rear Admiral Sampson has purchased the house in Washington which he occu-pled when he was Chief of the Bureau pled when he was Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and it is understood to be Mrs. Sampson's intention to move into it as soon as the household goods here can be transported. For several days the work of packing them has been going on in the commandant's house at the yard and it will probably be finished by Thursday, when Mrs. Sampson expects to leave. The rear admiral is accompanied on his visit to Fort Hamilton by his sons, Ralph and Harold. Yesterday afternoon he was in Cambridge visiting his daughter. the in Cambridge visiting his daughter, the wife of Lieut. Roy C. Smith, U. S. Navy.

# NO SPECIAL TAX REQUIRED.

Ruling of the Internal Revenue reau Regarding Playing Cards. Robert Williams, fr., Acting Commisdoner of Internal Revenue, in answer to an enquiry from William F. Hall, 1003 F Street, nothwest, regarding the special

internal revenue tax on the manufacture of playing cards, holds that no special of playing cards, holds that no special tax is required under the internal revenue laws for the business of manufacturing playing cards. Mr. Williams said:

"Where a lithographer sends out sheets of unanished playing cards to another person who finishes the cards, it is the latter, and not the lithographer, who is the manufacturer, and who is required to put up the cards in packs and pay the tax of 2 cents on each pack, and affix and cancel the requisite stamp, under sections 33 and 35 of the act of August 28, 184, and who is required to register as a manufacturer of playing cards with the collector of the District, under section 40 of this act."

#### PROTECTING THE PRESIDENT. From President Roosevelt's free move

ments about the streets and roads of the Capital it is evident that he holds to the views he expressed a few days after Mr. McKinley was shot—that personal precau-tions on the part of the President are useless and unwise. In his personal courage and impatience of restraint he disdains caution and refuses to admit that there is distinction between the safety of Theodent. He carries to the extreme Mon aigne's theory expressed in the essay on the modes of rulers in dealing with on the mones of reason to and plotters. "In a life of ambition and glory," says Montaigne, "It is necessary to hold a stiff rein upon suspicion; fear and distrust invite and draw on offence."

But whatever Mr. Roosevelt's visws, he ought not to permit them to interfere with the reorganization of the Secret Service.

All three of our assissinated Presidents All three of our assissinated Presidents have been assassinated in ways that hold up the Secret Service to contempt. Is it surprising that Mr. Roosevelt profers to rely up-qi his own sharp eyes are; strong fists?—New York World.